THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.

Telephone Calls (Old and New.) Buriness Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. Daily, without Sunday, 40 cents per month. day, without daily, \$2.60 per year. Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents.

BY AGENTS ELSEWHERE: Daily, per week, 10 cents. Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. day, per issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID:

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Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mail in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

Il communications intended for publication his paper must, in order to receive attention, mpanied by the name and address of the less postage is inclosed for that purpose. Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Aster House and Fifth-avenu CHICAGO-Paimer House, P. O. News Co., 217 CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine

LOUISVILLE C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue. ET. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depo-WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbit

"Great is Tammany, and Croker is i Prophet."-William Jennings Bryan.

Take no stock in Democratic predictions. From now on the work is to make Bryan's

Republican prospects in Indiana are im proving daily, but the Republican duty to put forth every effort.

"United States forts are to be built near every large city by Republicans to coerce labor."-William Jennings Bryan.

Croker is Tammany, and great is its profit. That is not exactly the way Mr. Bryan put it, but it means the same.

In lieu of Democrats with pedigrees the Bryan managers are sending Towne, George Fred Williams and Altgeld into this State

The one perfect way to mark a ballot to make the cross inside the circle in which is the picture of the eagle, just below the

"Bryan, Altgeld, Croker-Free Silver, Anarchy and Corruption." Such is the characterization of an independent Democratic paper

The man who marks a ballot in th uare to the left of the first elector for President votes for him and no other. Put the cross inside the circle with the eagle and all will be well

Nevertheless, those Democratic workers who feel that Mr. Taggart will forget them in the paying out of money should remember that he can give them the "glad hand" and the assuring smile.

are making a vigorous fight, with a prospect of success. Mr. Powell proves a strong candidate, and he and his friends are making a most effective campaign.

The registration returns in Greater New York afford no consolation for Tammany, the increased registration in the districts in those carried by Bryan 3,747.

the trusts are advancing prices the inexorably market reporter who deals with hard facts shows that all the products of socailed manufacturing trusts, except linseed oil, have fallen from 10 to 40 per cent.

William Jennings Bryan was able to ake the Democratic national convention of 1900 indorse the rotten platform of 1896, but no human power will be able to make the convention of 1904 indorse the rotten platform of 1900. Two defeats on the same line will be enough

An inquirer is informed that it was in a racy letter to the editor of the Frankfort Crescent that Captain Allen, Bryan candidate for Congress in the Ninth district, said that the Filipinos are a job lot of peopie, not one in twenty having the least comprehension of self-government.

Bryan speakers are telling the farmers that the reason they cannot find men to do farm work is that wages for laborers in the cities are so high that men will not go into the country, and if they want to get hands to harvest their crops next year they should vote for Bryan. That argument is

that Senator Pitchfork Tillman, of South Carolina, is making scurrilous speeches in the northeastern part of the State. A few evenings ago he spoke of our soldiers in had been shot, "mostly in the back." He closed another speech at Bluffton by saying: "We want you to vote with us, but if you won't keep the country from going to hell you go to hell with it."

Mr. Bryan is the fourth Democratic candidate in the last twenty-five years, the other three having been Samuel J. Tilden, General Hancock and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Tilden fought Tammany for years and was instrumental in sending its chief to prison. General Hancock never had any thing to do with the organization, and Mr. Cleveland steered clear of it. Mr. Bryan forms an open alliance with it, and says "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its

monopoly" of law business, "Many of is elected, you," he sa'd, "are preparing yourselves for the legal profession, but you will find ness of the country will gravitate to-

attorneys." The law business of the country has always gravitated to the offices where brains, legal knowledge and hard work prevailed. A lawyer who has failed in his profession should not charge his

failure to the system of monopoly in law. GROWING DISTRUST OF BRYAN. Evidence accumulates showing that Mi

Bryan's conduct and speeches the past three weeks are driving thoughtful voters away from him. As Captain English said at the outset, Bryan himself is the issue Thousands of conservative voters who silent since his notification speech in this city will not vote for him Nov. 6. "I do not care about his free silver," said a Democrat who is a retailer in this city, "but reading his speeches day after day, I fear honest man I thought him to be four years ago, when I voted for him." The Croker episode has done Mr. Bryan infinite injury IOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, up and down the country, because the general conviction is that Tammany stands for every description of infamy in politics. Mr. Bryan's attempts to array employes against employers have frightened many conservative men who call themselves Democrats. They fear the result of his election. The keen observer who said that "McKinley would get thousands of votes from those whose purpose is to vote against Bryan rather than to vote for McKinley' stated a truth. They have lost confidence in him, they no longer believe him sincere, but, rather, a shifty and reckless demathe Journal, but of men who have always been Democrats. Mr. Curtis, of the Chi-"Bryan's indorsement of Goebelism in Kenhas done him more injury than Repubdesigned to array the poor against the rich | that and that military forts are to be built near

> every city to coerce labor.' So it may be set down to-day that the most effective agency for the defeat of Mr. Bryan is Mr. Bryan himself. Republicans ing, because every day he makes it more evident that he is utterly unfit to be Presi-

NEBRASKA.

While the Journal does not quite concur n the optimistic view of those Republicans who predict that Mr. McKinley will certainly carry Nebraska, it believes there s a fair prospect that he may do so. stands to reason that the reaction from Bryanism that has made Kansas and other States which gave him their electoral votes four years ago now safely Republican must have operated to some extent in Nebraska. It is also certain that McKinley prosperity among the farmers must have its effect in that State as in others. Nevertheess, the Journal hesitates to count it among the certain Republican States. Bu if not carried by the Republicans it will be carried by the Populists, not by the Democrats. If Mr. Bryan receives the electoral vote of Nebraska he will owe it to the Populist vote and not to the Democratic If he depended on the straight Democratic vote in the State he would be overwhelm ingly defeated. As between the Republican and Democratic parties Nebraska is Republican by a very large majority. In 1888 Gen Harrison carried the State by 27,873 plurality over Cleveland, and in 1892 by 62,284. In 1892 James B. Weaver, the Populist and The Republicans in the Fourth district free silver candidate for President, received 83,134 votes to 24,943 for Mr. Cleveland. Subsequently, and largely through the efforts of Mr. Bryan, a fusion of the Democratic and Populist parties was ef fected, the latter absorbing the former, and since then they have been able to carry the State, though in 1896, with their united support, Mr. Bryan only carried it by about carried by McKinley in 1896 being 53,000, and 13,000 plurality. Since then there has been no Democratic party in Nebraska except by virtue of fusion with the Populist While the spellbinder is declaring that While this fusion of the Democratic and

and would not now. combination. Bryan will be badly beaten without that State, but Republican success. there would give peculiar prestige to the victory and contribute materially to the political extinction of the most dangerous demagogue American politics has yet produced. As already stated, the Journal does not feel quite sure enough that the Re publicans will carry the State to predict it with certainty, but its advice to all the In some of the Northwestern States opponents of Bryanism is, "Keep your eye

occurred. Without it Mr. Bryan would not

have stood the ghost of a chance in 1896

"THE BRYAN CLAUSE."

The Brooklyn Eagle says that in real-estate transactions in that city the making of | ing to law, but it was never full, as there the completion of deeds optional upon the election of Mr. Bryan is so general that such condition is known in the market as the "Bryan clause." Investigation Word comes from a most reliable source | Brooklyn has disclosed the fact that several extensive real-estate transactions now await the result of the election. The vice president of a title guarantee and trust company, after stating that he did not demen's rights to do as they thought best at the coming election, finally said that great many transactions of considerable importance hinged upon the result of the coming election. If Mr. Bryan should be elected, men know that business will have o be transacted on the Bryan basis. Another broker said that his firm was not making any more building loans, nor entering into any new building operations until after the election. He said that some of the largest capitalists doing business in Brooklyn insist upon making the election of Mr. Bryan a cause for withdrawal from contracts. It was ascertained that one of the largest builders in Brooklyn, a man who has always been identified with the Democratic party, is doing all he can to secure the In his speech to the Princeton students | election of McKinley because he believes Mr. Bryan warned them against a "private | that business will go to pieces if Mr. Bryan

upon the result of the elections. Should Mr. ward the offices of the great corporation | Bryan be elected enterprise will come to a | by conscription." It is a bad cause indeed atterneys, while the rest of the lawyers standstill until the effect of the election that requires a paper to thus defame the

large amounts of money will be invested in of all kinds will experience renewed activity. In the New York Exchange the apparent certainty of the re-election of President McKipley has caused an advance in stocks, attributed by many to the showing of the New York Herald as to the result of the

All except a few Bryanites feel that if the Republicans succeed the prosperity of the last three years will continue. On the other hand, some of those who support Mr. Bryan admit that his election will cause panic. It is this fact that is the most potential influence in the campaign. Orators may not dwell upon it as much as they might, but the mass of practical men in factories, on the farms and in all lines business are considering this subject for themselves. The result is the turning to Mc-Kinley, not because they are all Republicans, or because they care so much for Republican success, but because they have come to the conclusion that the best interests of the country and the prosperity of the people will be assured by his reelection. They want no Bryan conditional clause to go into effect after the election.

MR. TAGGART'S BLUNDER. Mayor Taggart goes to the trouble to write the Journal that he did not receive money from Richard Croker or anybody gogue. This is not the characterization of | He would give the impression that he did not go to New York and cool his heels about the headquarters of Boss Croker in expectation of receiving money from finds the same feeling. He says that Tammany's very large campaign fund. The mayor's denial comes very late. More tucky and of Richard Croker in New York | than two weeks ago, his presence and mission in New York were subjects of daily lican spellbinders." "Serious people cannot observation. It was stated by the New approve the undignified and reckless state- | York Sun that he received two large packments of Mr. Bryan," said an Indianapolis | ages of money. The correspondent of an preacher to Mr. Curtis, "such as those independent paper in Chicago stated Taggart got \$50,000 for Indiana. The correspondents of other independent pasame declaration. It was repeated in this city few days. All this time Mayor Taggart was silent until the Journal, acting upon all these reports, expressed the opinion that Mr. Taggart has Tammany money to use the few days prior to the election.

The Journal prints the mayor's denial. This denial, when a charge is made connecting him with Tammany money derived from vice and crime, shows that Mayor Taggart realizes the injury which the odium of connection with Croker's political infamy may bring to him. If it had been said that Mr. Taggart had received the \$50,000 from the Democratic national committee it is scarcely probable that he would have taken the trouble to deny the statement. It is fear of the contamination which association and obligation to Tammany can bring even to the Democratic managers in Indiana. Democratic papers have so long denounced the infamies of Tammany that there are thousands

Democrats in Indiana that hate it. But what of Mr. Bryan? Mr. Taggart cannot deny for him that he has not thrown himself, in the most conspicuous manner, into the arms of Richard Croker and the embraces of Tammany. If the having of \$50,000 of Tammany's money regarded by Mr. Taggart so disreputable so damaging to his political reputation that he hastens to deny it, pray what effect will the public performance of Mr. Bryan in connection with Tammany have dispensing Tammany's money is so damaging to Mr. Taggart in his estimation, what effect will the Bryan exclamation, "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its Prophet,' have upon the "Matchless One?"

It looks as if Mr. Taggart, in his haste to be rid of the infamous touch of Tammany, had unintentionally struck Mr. Bryan a terrific blow.

FALSE STATEMENTS ABOUT THE

ARMY.

The State of Kansas has a law providing service upon making affidavit that they are Evidently the law was only intended to aptimid citizen of Kansas who had been For obvious reasons it would be very scared by Mr. Bryan's talk about miligratifying if the Republicans should carry tarism wrote to the War Department at Nebraska against the Populist-Democratic Washington asking if the State law could protect against conscription by the United States government. The adjutant general replied that it would not, as any person of slight intelligence ought to know. He wrote that "under the laws now in force, the army of the United States is now recruited from voluntary enlistments, but in the event that Congress should enact a law making military service compulsory, such law would not be affected by the existence of a State law to the contrary. The Indianapolis Sentinel, commenting on the incident, says:

When Major McKiniey became President. the standing army was only 25,000, accordwere not 25,000 who desired to be soldiers. and it could only be filled by conscription. As we were not then a nation that was seeking foreign conquest, it was really not necessary to have the army full, but now a Republican Congress has, at the urgent request of Major McKinley, raised the army to 100,000. It was always difficult to get the 25,000 by voluntary enlistment, so how are they going to get 100,000? There is but one way, and that is by conscription.

The animus of this untruthful statement is very apparent. It is intended to bolster up the lying statements which Mr. Bryan is making from day to day regarding what he calls militarism. From the foundation of the government to the present time there has never been a man conscripted for the regular army. It is and always has been recruited by volunteer enlistment only. It is not true that when the army was limited to 25,000 men it was never full. In 1889, the first year of General Harrison's administration, it numbered, in officers and enlisted men, 26,737. In 1803, the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration, it numbered 25,778 enlisted men and 2,144 officers. In 1897, the first year of the McKinley administration, it numbered 27,532 officers and men. After the war with Span and while matters were still unsettled and threatening in the Philippines President McKinley recommended an increase of the army to 109,000 men and Congress authorized the in crease, to continue not longer than July 1. Reports from other localities indicate that | 1901. The Sentinel says: "It was always contracts which will be affected by future | difficult to get 25,000 by voluntary enlistunder the system of monopoly that the law | business conditions are made contingent | ment, so how are they going to get the 100,000? There is but one way, and that is

will be law clerks in the offices of those can be ascertained. On the other hand, as American people and their government. soon as what now appears to be evident, The implication that Americans are unthe election of Mr. McKinley, is assured, | willing to enlist in the army because they are opposed to military service is grossly false. The army has always been kept at its maximum by voluntary enlistment, and the better the prospect of active service the more numerous are enlistments. There was no trouble whatever in recruiting the army up to the maximum of 100,000, and if the occasion had required ten times that number could easily have been raised in the same way. Conscription is no part of the military system of the United States, and can only be authorized by special act of Congress. Whether such statements as that above quoted are made in ignorance of facts and law or from a willful purpose to misrepresent and deceive, they are equally a libel on the country, the government and the people. Yet they are in harmony with the unpatriotic cause and candidate they

COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

are intended to strengthen.

The coal strike is over without violence, for which President Mitchell and his associates are entitled to much credit. The miners had a good cause, else the operators would not have yielded. The only criticism which can be made is that the operators, who could make concessions, permitted the strike to take place. The outcome must have a beneficial effect upon disagreements between employes in the future, since it shows that adjustments can be made without resorting to lawlessness, but the ad justment could have been made just as well without the interruption of work by sub mitting to arbitration. The settlement has already had an excellent effect upon business in the States which depend upon anthracite coal for fuel and power. In this connection, it should not be forgotten that the officers of the miners had the backing tional committee. He did his utmost to prevent the strike, and when it came he used his influence to adjust the differences in favor of the miners. Adjustment would but the fact remains that he did all in his power. Did Mr. Bryan or his committee assist? Not in the least. Mr. Bryan made his speeches arraying the employe against the employer, and Mr. Hearst's dreadful newspapers did all in their power to inflame the pasions of the miners. In say that the Bryan influence was in favor of a bitter struggle, culminating in blood shed. Such is Bryanism.

Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, is Democrat, so pronounced that he was at one time the leading candidate in his party for the United States Senate, and would have been elected had the Legislature been Democratic. He is not, however, a Bryanite, because he is able to understand the best estimates of Mr. Bryan, in a few that can be found. It is as follows: He is a man of half-truths-the most dangerous sort of man for great responsibilities. And, as might be expected of such a man, he is responsive to any radicalism under the sun. He has a bright, lively intellect, but no power of profound thought, no capacity for deep study, and no taste for wide reading or experience. He is unsafe, having no serious gift of statesman ship. He was at first frank and open and courageous; he now has deteriorated, and resorts to campaign tricks, unfairness and

The independent Democratic Boston Herald says that "this diagnoses Bryan alike would like to support a real Democratic candidate, says: "The Herald at one time commended him for being 'open, frank and courageous,' but it now fully agrees with upon his political fortunes? If report of Mr. MacVeagh that he has badly deteriorated." These are really Democratic es-

When Mr. Bryan proposes to kill the trusts by removing the protection the tariff affords to trust-produced articles, as he did in his speech in this State, he virtually admits the Republican claim that the tariff makes industries. If it creates trusts it must create industries, for trusts are combination of industries. Therefore, to kill the trusts, Bryan would kill the industries that furnish employment to labor. In slaying what he calls "private monopolies." would slay the workingman for whom he professes so great solicitude.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Other National Game. "Billy, how do you feel about politics?" "Well, from a baseball standpoint, I'm down on both parties."

The Confidant. It eases sorrow greatly to reveal it; if thou

No Silver in October. "Isn't this golden weather we are having "I think so; it ought to give Bryan the blues."

it, and make thee mad.

Illustration of the Theme. 'Yesterday our literary club discussed 'Conrersation as a Lost Art."

"What was the final decision?"

what anybody said." Coercion at Arms.

"What is Bryan's apprehension about the trusts?"

"Oh, he seems to think that if people quit

buying of the trusts the government will send

out soldiers to drive the people up with guns and make them buy." Political Foolishness. "Do you know any Halloween tricks, Dave?" "Yes; if you turn back-somersaults down your cellar steps with a mirror in your hand just as

the clock strikes twelve you'll see Bryan's pic-

ture in the mirror as President in the White

FERRELL ACTED "QUEER."

Effort to Prove the Murderer of Express Messenger Lane Insane.

MARYSVILLE, O., Oct. 26.-The trial of Rosslyn Ferrell for the murder of Express Messenger Lane is approaching an end. Tobias Ferrell, the prisoner's father, was on the stand again this morning. He testified regarding his son and told of an aunt who was an epileptic. She died with her mind unbalanced.

Mrs. Patrick Costlow told of her knowledge of Ferrell and the preparations for the marriage of her daughter and the prisqueer, and in reply to a question on crossexamination if she was willing her daughter should marry a crazy man said: "Well, was alarmed, but all preparations had been made for the wedding Lillian Mae Costlow, Ferrell's betrothed said she regarded Ferrell as mentally de-

ranged from the fact that he committed the crime. Dr. A. B. Swisher pronounced the prisoner a riddle.

Mrs. Melissa Ferrell, mother of the pris oner, admitted that she was first cousin to her husband. She told of Rossiyn's queer

MR. L. C. BOYD HAS JUST RETURNED FROM COLORADO.

In Denver Some Bets Are Being Made That McKinley Will Carry the State.

MAY OVERCOME BIG MAJORITY

THE WOMEN VOTERS A FACTOR TO BE DEALT WITH.

As a Rule They Are for the Republican Ticket-Political News and Gossip.

L. C. Boyd, a prominent young business man and Republican, of Richmond, has just returned from a trip through Colorado and other parts of the West, and was in the city yesterday. He visited Republican committee headquarters and told of the political activity he found west of the Mississippi river. While Mr. Boyd does not assert that Colorado is bound to go for McKinley this year, he brings back a glowing account of how things have changed in that State

"I spent a good deal of time at Silverton. San Juan county," said Mr. Boyd, "which is in the very heart of the silver-producing district. San Juan county, in 1896, gave Mc-Kinley but seventeen votes. Things are different in that county now and it is conceded by Democrats that McKinley this election will get between four hundred and five hundred votes. On the 18th of this month Senator Wolcott was the orator at a Republican meeting in Silverton and he had an immense crowd. It was said this either political party at this place. What is true of San Juan county, I think is true of nearly every part of Colorado. In Denver many bets are made that the Republicans will carry the State. This change of sentiment on the part of the people of the State is explained in this way. They say, 'we realize we have made a mistake. We realize what it means to drive capital away from our State, and we find that people don't want to send money to a Populistic State.' "The fact is," continued Mr. Boyd, "the

people of Colorado don't want to be put on a parity with Missouri." Mr. Boyd asserts that the women of Colorado will have a strong influence in this election and the majority of them appear to favor the Republican candidates. The women in Colorado are permitted to vote and they are taking an intense interest in the campaign. Mr. Boyd says he attended a meeting at Silverton where two women made speeches. It was a Republican meeting and one of the orators was Mrs. Irene K. Parks, candidate for superintendent of public instruction. Whenever a political meeting is held in Colorado where there are to be women speakers as well as men, the names of the women are printed in very large type, while the names of the men appear in very delicate letters

of some very shabby they used to play on the women," said Mr. Boyd. "They have not been voting very long and about the first year or two of woman's suffrage in Colorado the women were not very wise politically. For instance, if they attended a convention where a ticket was to be nominated the friends of some particular candidate would circulate a bad story on some of the other candi dates and as soon as the women heard i they immediately became indignant at the man who was the victim of the story and voted for his rival. This, of course, was carried out after the women had assembled in the convention hall. They could not get out to investigate the truth of the stories and accepted them as they were told. But they are no so easily trapped these days, because a few years in politics has taught them a thing or two.'

GOOD WORDS FOR SAULCY. Men Who Have Known Him Long

Speak of His Qualifications. "I have known Eugene Saulcy for years," said Harry C. Adams, last night, "and am free to say that the Republicans have never nominated a man better qualified for the office of sheriff in this county. He is very intelligent man and possesses the qualifications which are necessary to make a good sheriff. He has been one of the most faithful workers in the Republican party for twenty-five years. I remember years ago, when at election after election, he was the Republican challenger in old Ward Five. All day he stood his ground and did his duty in the face of all sorts of intimidation. Many older Republicans will recall his courageous service for the party on such occasions. He has always been a harmonizer and a worker in committee rooms. It gives me great satisfaction to have the privilege of voting for Eugene Saulcy for sheriff." A prominent Republican, speaking of the

art sad impart thy woe to one; she'll go and tell | fight upon Mr. Saulcy, said: "Several years ago I was chairman of the Republican county committee. It was a year when we had little means and little assistance. I recall how faithfully Eugene Saulcy served the committee. He came to headquarters every day as soon as his day's work was done and worked until midnight at whatever we had undone. He was the most useful and effective man about the committee rooms. He served without pay, but pay could not have purchased such services as Saulcy's devotion to party interests gave us. There is no sense in this opposition. He was almost unanimously nominated, "Oh, such a hubbub arose that nobody heard is a most reliable man and will make one of the best sheriffs the county ever had. He will be elected."

ELECTION RETURNS.

Joint Newspaper Bureau Organized to Collect Them. The joint newspaper election returns bu-

will be at 32 Monument place, and the election returns will be received there, instead of at the newspaper offices. All the papers in the city, irrespective of party affiliations. are interested. A similar bureau was operated at the last city election and was found to work admirably. The headquarters will be provided with both telephones and a messenger service, and the bureau will be in a position to furnish clubs and theaters with accurate returns.

Report of a Democratic Meeting. At the telephone:

"Say, we're a lot of good Democrats out here, and we've heard lots about the fairness of the Journal, and most of us Democrats take it. I wonder if we could get a notice of our meeting in the paper." "Of course you can."

"Well, we want it to go in like this. Are you ready? The East Tenth-street Democratic Club held one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign to-night at their clubrooms, 2232 East Tenth street oner. She also testified that Ferrell acted There were about 250 voters present in the room and untold numbers turned away at the door on account of insufficient room. the slightest doubt as to the election of William Jennings Bryan. The attendance was addressed by Lew Wallace, jr., who was introduced by Judge Ayres, who presided over the meeting. Mr. Ayres made a lling speech, and was followed by M. E. Gibson, a traveling man who was ousted by the trusts, and who made an electrify-ing speech, and was followed by F. G. irks, who made another speech which

electrified the audience. This speech was elivered in German. "Who is this talking?

"Oh, we're a lot of good Democrats." "Well, who's talking?" "Why, I'm Charles Gemmer, 3122 East Tenth street."

An Explanatory Letter.

A letter received at Republican State committee headquarters says it is a mistake to charge that the Democrats of Hendricks county are trading off two Bryan votes for one Kern vote. The writer declares that he has heard of none of this kind of trading and adds that the only offers to "trade" he has heard of came from one township where the Democrats are offering to cast two votes for McKinley for one vote for the candidate for trustee of the township.

Attempt to Break Up Meeting.

The Republicans attempted to hold a meeting at the corner of Raymond street and Bluff avenue last night. The speakers were William Reagan, Mr. Lee and Harry C. Hubbard. There were over one hundred men present who wanted to hear the speeches, but a crowd of young boys on the outskirts of the crowd kept up a continual babel of noises. Two policemen got to the scene just as the meeting was adjourned Harry C. Hubbard said last night that there is no doubt about the avenue being

Things About Bryan. D. Boswell, of Lincoln, Neb., in a letter o his sister, Mrs. A. J. Wells, of this city, says some interesting things about Bryan. He says he knew Bryan before he was heard of as a politician. In the practice of law, he says, Bryan was a failure, and the time of the Chicago convention had to wire home for money to return. Since he has been campaigning, he says Bryan has accumulated \$250,000. At Wichita, Kan., Mr. Boswell asserts Bryan held up the people for \$2,400 for his speech.

Mr. Roots Will Speak To-Day.

Francis T. Roots, of Connersville, will speak at the Parry Manufacturing Company's factory on South Illinois street, today, at noon. Mr. Roots was to have spoken at Masonic Hall last night but through a misunderstanding in announcing the place and time of the meeting the clubs of four of the largest factories in the city were

George L. Knox's Meeting.

George L. Knox, the well-known colored man, spoke in the Eleventh ward night. He had an enthusiastic meeting and nade a "heart-to-heart" talk to men of his own race. He spoke of the gradual encroachments upon the liberty of the colored man when the Democrats have full power and exhorted them to place the "man above

The Usual Story.

E. T. Sumwalt, of this city, has received letter from a man in Detroit who is at the head of an extensive industry. Months ago he decided to close his mill until could see how the election would go. is satisfied and his mill is running. gan, he says, is as sure for McKinley by 50,000 plurality as if the votes were cast and

held a large and enthusiatic meeting last

Mendenhall Club Meeting.

night at the clubrooms, corner of Oxford and Twenty-fifth streets. James H. Lott and James H. Collins were the speakers. and both were accorded an enthusiastic re-Meteor Club Reorganizes.

The Meteor Bowling Club, at a meeting last night, reorganized with the following officers: Captain, George Geis; assistant

captain, Ed Kassing; secretary and treas-

urer, George Horst. All proposed members are requested to be at the Washington alleys next Wednesday night A Chicago Invitation. Francis T. Roots has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Calumet

Theater in Chicago the night of Nov. 3. under the auspices of the Business Men's Sound Money Club of that city.

Charles A. Towne To-Night. The Democrats will have a meeting Comlinson Hall to-night when Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, Minn., will deliver an

address. George J. Marott will preside. Will Speak at Lagrange. Frank L. Littleton will close the cam paign at Lagrange on Nov. 3.

Mayor Taggart Enters Denial. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: For several days, including this morning's issue of the Journal, I notice that you say that I received \$50,000 from Richard

for fair dealing with your patrons and the public. I take this opportunity to inform you that the statement that I received a dollar from Richard Croker or anybody else in New York is absolutely false and without foundation. Believing that you want to be truthful, I take this opportunity to give you this information, and to say that I have never said to any person that are released from making inventory, and ever received a dollar from Mr. Croker Indianapolis, Oct. 26. T. TAGGART.

HOPELESSLY STRICKEN.

John Addison Porter, Ex-Secretary the President, Cannot Recover.

POMFRET, Conf., Oct. 26.-John Addison Porter, formerly secretary to President McKinley, lies dangerously ill at his residence in this place, suffering from a disease which must ultimately end in death. For many months before he resigned his position as the confidential secretary the Nation's executive he had been in poor health and his suffering finally made it imperative that he abandon work. Since that time he has traveled extensively. Of late the unmistakable symptoms of an incurable disease developed acutely, and ten interest to pay the legacies in Article 3. days ago he came to Pomfret, where, at | Any person contesting the will shall receive his home, he has since been invalided. On Wednesday of his week the necessary and gangerous operation was performed by Dr. S. B. Overlock. Mr. Porter rallied spienreau has been organized to collect returns | didly from the shock and to-day is restfor the coming election. The headquarters | ing comfortably. This morning his appetite was good and after a light breakfast he called for a newspaper. This he read, propped up in his bed The members of the family, including Mr. Porter's mother, his wife and children. are with the patient. They refuse to give

out any statement and have sealed the the attending physician. It is learned, however, that the case is perfectly hopeless, and that while his death s not expected immediately, no hopes are held out for his recovery.

CAPTAIN PELLY EXPLAINS.

Says His Cruiser, the Psyche, Steamed Into New York During a Fog.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 26.-Capt.

Francis R. Pelly, commander of the British

third-class cruiser Psyche, was interviewed in the hospital to-day in regard to the charge that he had not fired a salute while off Governor's island, New York. He said the Psyche arrived in New York waters in a fog and steamed right up the harbor. No pilot nor any official of any kind visited her. Captain Pelly came to anchor at the The enthusiasm was so great there is not | foot of West Thirty-fifth street, New York, where he saw two French warships lying. As soon as he anchored Captain Pelly fired a salute of twenty-one guns (intended as a salute to the American flag), to which he got no reply. He then saluted the Frenchmen, who returned the salute. Captain Pelly has no complaint to make; but ex-oressed a desire that his explanation be icated to the British consul at New

THE DOCUMENT FILED FOR PRO-BATE IN COURT AT MANSFIELD.

Dated Dec. 22, 1890, but Has a Codiefl Attached Making Several Important Changes.

ESTATE VALUED AT \$3,900,000

MARY STEWART SHERMAN-M'CAL-LUM THE PRINCIPAL LEGATEE.

Biography Provided for and \$10,000 Willed for That Purpose-Gifts to Two Colleges.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 26.-Application was made to-day to Judge Roeliff Brinkerhoff, in the Probate Court of Richland county, to admit to probate the last will and testament of ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, whose remains were buried here Thursday. The will was brought into court by Col. M. M. Parker, of Washington, D. C., and Representative W. S. Kerr, of Mansfield. Hearing on the application was set for Nov. 15 at 10 a. m.

The will itself is nine folio pages in Sherman's own handwriting, and with a codicil, filis ten typewritten pages. It was made at Washington, Dec. 22, 1890, and is signed as witnesses by Anson G. McCook, then secretary of the United States Senate; Judge M. L. Smyzer, of Wooster, at that time in Congress; Elisha J. Babcock, private secretary to Sherman, and Henry A. Vale. It consists of six long articles and

"Impressed with uncertainty of human life, I, John Sherman, now a senator of the United States from Ohio, and a citizen this my last will and testament." The first article states that his property

has been mainly acquired since his marriage with Cecilia Stewart Sherman, acknowledges obligation to her and gives her the furniture, books, etc., the residence at Mansfield and an annuity of \$12,000, also \$5,000 promptly at his death and \$20,000 to be disposed by will at her death. This provided that at her death the property d revert to his estate. However, she died first. The bequests to all remain un-

changed by the codicil. Mary Stewart Sherman (now Mrs. Mc-Callum), the adopted daughter, is given \$100,000, to be paid by the executors within six months after the testator's death. The executors are directed to set aside, with Mrs. McCallum's approval, half of this amount in real estate and the rest in income-producing bonds and mortgages. It was provided originally that Mary's prop erty be held by Mrs. Sherman in trust and the amounts necessary for her support be paid to Mary as necessary. In the codicil, Sherman states that as Mary has mar-The Mendenhall Colored Republican Club | ried James I. McCallum, and has two children, John Sherman McCallum and Cecilia S. McCallum, he directs the executors to pay property to her in trust for herself and her children, and any born hereafter, In addition she is given the house and lot in Washington on K street, and the ex-ecutors are authorized to make the deed. Other bequests are to Elizabeth Reese (sister of deceased), \$10,000; Gen. William T. Sherman (deceased), \$10,000; Lampson P. Sherman (brother), \$10,000; Hoyt S (brother), 100 shares of preferred stock in the Des Moines (Iowa) Street-railway Company, or, if sold, \$10,000 in cash. It is provided that in case any of the brothers or sisters die before the testator's death the bequest shall be distributed equally among

> his or her heirs. To the children of brother Charles T. Sherman (deceased) is given \$10,000, and the same amount to the heirs of James Sherman, a deceased brother. To the children of Mrs. Fannie B. Moulton (sister) is given \$10,000, and the same

amount to the heirs of Mrs. Susan B. Bartley (deceased), and if any of the heirs of brothers and sisters die before he did their children were to have their parents' Hoyt McComb is willed \$5,000, providing he survives the testator, and in case Mc-

Comb dies first this bequest goes to his child, if living, Julia Higgins is bequeathed \$2,500, and the same amount goes to William McComb in case he has settled with his brother Hoyt for his share of his father's estate. Kate Willock, daughter of Sister Julia Willock (deceased), is willed \$600 per year in place of the annuity Mr. Sherman was

paying her. In case she survived Mrs. Sherman she receives \$5,000. Bequests in the third article, except the fourth clause, are made with the understanding that they may be paid any time within two years after Sherman's death, in whole or in part, in real estate In Article 4 Mrs. Sherman and Henry Stoddard Sherman are made executors, bu in the codicil Congressman W. S. Kerr and

Col. M. M. Parker are made executors Henry S. Sherman having died, as well as Executors are authorized to complete contracts, execute deeds, to compre just and compound all debts due his estate. to reinvest securities, moneys, etc., and pay debts, funeral expenses and place a suitable monument over the grave. They so far as law permits, from giving any surety or separate bonds as executors. A biography is provided for, to be put lished by some competent person, within two years after Sherman's death, and \$10 .-000 is appropriated for this, as he stated he felt it to be his duty to the public, showing him to have been faithful and true. Papers,

speeches and various documents are to be

Henry S. Sherman (now deceased) was

given into the biographer's hands.

to have had \$2,000 for being executor. Kenyon College, at Gambier, O., and Oberlin (O.) College are each willed \$5,000 and a similar amount to Sherman-Heineman Park, at Mansfield. The residue of the estate is willed share and share allke to: Mary Stewart Sherman (McCallum), daughter; Henry S. Sherman, son of Brother Charles; Hoyt Sherman, son of Brother James; Philemon Tecumseh Sherman, son of W. T.; Charles H. Sherman, son of Brother Lampson Sherman; Charles M. Sherman, son of Brother Hoyt. The senator asks that relatives aid the

executors are allowed two years without no gift or legacy. The codicil was written at Washington Jan. 15, 1900, and is signed by William A. McKenney, Ward Thereon, Howard L. Reeside and Alfred B. Leet, all of Washington. Each of the executors will receive \$1,000 per year from the date of death to

executors in a spirit of forbearance. The

the termination of their services, not to exceed three years. Traveling expenses are also provided for. It is estimated that the estate amounts to about \$3,000,000, a great part of which is real estate in Mansfield and Washington. Mrs. Mary McCallum's share will be more than \$500,000, including her legacy of \$100,-600 and her share as residuary legatee. It had been thought that possibly Sherman might will to Mansfield his home erty for hospital purposes, though he had refused to do so several years ago when

SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Statement That Shows Prosperity Has Reigned Since 1896.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-The following statement, issued by the controller of the currency, shows the amount of loans, bonds, surplus and profits, and number of depositors in savings banks in the United

1896-Number of banks 988; loans, \$1.05a,-87,769; bonds, \$905,201,687; total resource \$2,143,307,163; surplus and profits, \$174,714.993; aggregate deposits, 51,505,466,468; number of epositors, 5,065,64; average deposits, \$376.56 1900-Number of banks, 1,002; loans, \$1,167,-785,706; bonds, \$1,202,471,305; total resources \$2,624,873,634; surplus and profits, \$206,728,755; aggregate deposits, \$2,383,719,954; number of depositors 5,898,091; average deposits, \$404.38.

Increase since 1895—Number of banks, 14: loans, \$112,597,937; bonds, \$297,269,322; total resources, \$481,556,471; surplus and profits, \$12,083,762; aggregate deposits, \$454,253,476; number of depositors \$27,507. nber of depositors \$22,597; average de